Plan to have alcohol-free fun.

he best time for a woman to stop drinking is before she gets pregnant. But helping your family member or friend stop now can still help her baby. And it will help her stop drinking if you curb your drinking, too. You can still enjoy a good time together.



- If it's pleasant, go for a walk and take along a picnic lunch.
- If it's chilly, treat yourselves to a movie and a pizza.
- Work out together at the gym or take a bike ride.
- Relax together, sharing a non-alcoholic drink such as seltzer and cranberry with lime.
- Support your effort by asking advice from family, friends, or co-workers.
- If you need more help, visit or call your local clinic or community
- By showing you care, you'll start being a good dad, family member, or close friend to a healthy baby and mother. You can be proud of giving loving support.



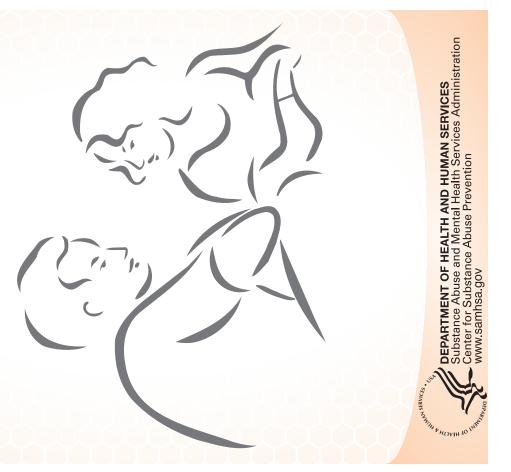
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Tips for Men

help your family member or friend be an alcohol-free mother-to-be



Give good advice about having a healthy baby.

Are you a father-to-be? Or an uncle- or grandfather-to-be? Do you have a good friend who's a mother-to-be? If you're close to a pregnant woman who drinks alcohol, you can help her in ways you might not realize. Alcohol hurts as many as 60,000 babies born each year.* Any woman of any

income or education level who

drinks during pregnancy risks causing problems that are

created only by alcohol. They are problems that cannot be inherited from moms

problems can affect and dads. These babies, families, and futures.

her. Many pregnant women who know talk with her. Take Don't be afraid to smoking or using time to listen to the dangers of

amounts of alcohol can hurt their babies. drugs do not know that even small

Your opinion means a lot. You'll show her that you care about her and her future. You might want to talk with a woman you're close to even before she becomes pregnant. It's the same for every pregnant woman everywhere and for every person close to her. Everyone wants to have healthy families.



Talk about the risks of drinking any alcohol during pregnancy.

ind a quiet place to sit and talk about having a healthy baby. Discuss eating ight and getting exercise.

Remind her that, while she's pregnant, her baby drinks what she drinks.

- Any alcohol she drinks goes into her bloodstream and crosses the placenta, passing to her unborn child through the umbilical cord.
- In fact, because babies can't process alcohol, their blood alcohol concentration is higher than their mother's.
- If she drinks a glass of beer, wine, or a wine cooler, it's as risky as drinking a mixed drink or cocktail with hard liquor.
- drink while pregnant. Help her make the safe choice to not drink at all. There is no safe time, no safe amount, and no safe type of alcohol to

alcohol during pregnancy can cause. Talk about the lifelong problems

pregnancy and the baby was okay? Remind her that every baby is different What if your family member or friend says she drank during another and that no amount of alcohol can be safe every time.

- problems can make babies look different or have brain damage. Other Tell her that drinking alcohol during pregnancy causes mild to severe problems are not visible at birth and may become apparent only later problems, called Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD). Some in the child's life.
- Babies whose mothers drink during pregnancy can be born small and have trouble eating and sleeping.
- Pre-schoolers with FASD can be clumsy and have problems speaking and following directions.
- attention. Adolescents can make poor grades and have mood swings. School children with FASD can have trouble learning and paying
- As adults, some individuals with FASD are unable to manage money and live on their own. Some need lifelong medical care.
- You can help a pregnant family member or friend prevent problems like these that can never be cured.



National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (2000), FAS Fact Sheet;
Sampson, P.D., Streissguth, A.P., Bookstein, F.L., Little, R.E., Clamen, S.K., Dehaene, P., Hanson, J.W., & Graham, J.M. Jr. (1997). Incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome and prevalence of alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorders. Feratology, 86(5), 317-326.